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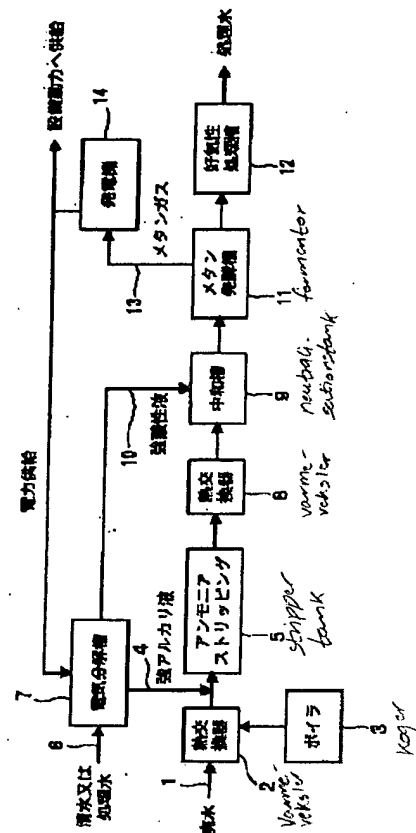
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TITLE : METHOD FOR TREATING ORGANIC
WASTEWATER/SLUDGE OF HIGH
NITROGEN CONTENT



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ABSTRACT : PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a method for treating organic wastewater/sludge of a high nitrogen content which can remove ammonia efficiently and inexpensively from wastewater in the pre-stage of a methane fermentation tank.

SOLUTION: In a method having an ammonia stripping process 5 for removing ammonia from organic wastewater/sludge of a high nitrogen content and a methane fermentation process 11 for methane-fermenting the organic wastewater/sludge pre-treated in the stripping process 5, the organic wastewater/ sludge the temperature of which is regulated at 70-90°C by passing it through a heat exchanger 8 is added with a strong alkali liquid 4 of electrolytic water produced in an electrolytic apparatus as a pH adjusting agent to adjust pH at 9-13 to strip ammonia in the process 5.

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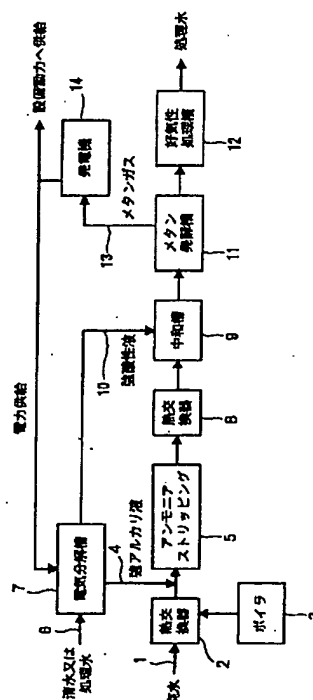
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(54) 【発明の名称】 窒素含量の高い有機性排水・汚泥の処理方法

(57) 【要約】

【課題】 メタン発酵槽の前段において廃水中からアンモニアを効率良く安価に除去することができる窒素含量の高い有機性排水・汚泥の処理方法を提供する。

【解決手段】 窒素含量の高い有機性排水・汚泥からアンモニアを除去するアンモニアストリッピング工程5と、アンモニアストリッピング工程5において前処理した有機性排水・汚泥をメタン発酵させるメタン発酵工程11とを有し、アンモニアストリッピング工程5において、熱交換器8を通して70～99℃に温度調整した有機性排水・汚泥に、pH調整剤として電気分解装置で生成した電解水からなる強アルカリ液4を添加することによりpH9～13にpH調整してアンモニアストリッピングする。



モニアを除去することによってメタン発酵工程におけるアンモニア阻害が無くなり、発酵槽の容量を小さくすることができる。

【0011】pH調整剤として電気分解装置で生成した電解水を使用することにより、従来のpH調整剤のように、Na塩、Cl塩、硫酸塩などが発生せず、これらの塩がメタン発酵の阻害因子として作用することがなくなる。有機性排水・汚泥はアンモニアストリッピング工程で高温・高アルカリとなることによって可溶化が進み、メタン発酵工程におけるBOD、COD、SS成分の除去率が高まり、メタンガスの発生量が増加する。

【0012】請求項2に係る本発明は、アンモニアストリッピング工程を経た有機性排水・汚泥に、pH調整剤として電気分解装置で生成した電解水からなる強酸性液を添加して中和する構成としたものである。請求項3に係る本発明は、アンモニアストリッピング工程において気相に移行したアンモニアをキャリアーガスとともに回収塔に導き、回収塔においてアンモニアを液相へ移行させて回収し、アンモニアを回収したキャリアーガスをアンモニアストリッピング工程へ循環させるものである。

【0013】

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明の実施の形態を図面に基づいて説明する。図1において、窒素含量の高い有機性排水・汚泥を含む廃水1は、熱交換器2においてボイラー3から供給する蒸気を加熱源として70～99℃に温度調整し、pH調整剤として強アルカリ液4を添加して後にアンモニアストリッピング工程5に導く。強アルカリ液は、清水又は処理水6を電気分解槽7で電気分解することにより生成した強アルカリの電解水であり、強アルカリ液の添加によって廃水1をpH9～13にpH調整する。

【0014】アンモニアストリッピング工程5では、後に詳述する構成によって廃水1からアンモニアを除去する。このアンモニアストリッピング工程5を経た廃水1を熱交換器8で37℃～55℃程度に減温して後に中和槽9へ導き、pH調整剤として電気分解槽7で生成した電解水からなる強酸性液10を添加して中和する。この中和した廃水1をメタン発酵槽11に導いてメタン発酵させる。発酵物の分離液を好気性処理槽12へ導いて活性汚泥処理する。好気性処理槽12の分離液は処理水として電気分解槽7へ供給するか、系外へ取り出す。メタン発酵によって発生するメタンガス13は発電機14へ燃料として供給し、発電した電力を電気分解槽7および系内のポンプ等へ設備動力として供給する。

【0015】図2に示すように、アンモニアストリッピング工程5では、高温・高アルカリとなった廃水1をアンモニアストリッピング塔15の内部に上方から噴霧し、ファン16によって供給するキャリアーガス17をアンモニアストリッピング塔15の内部に上向流で通気し、廃水1から揮発して液相から気相へ移行したアンモ

ニアを塔頂部側からキャリアーガス17とともに取り出し、塔底部側から脱アンモニア処理水18を取り出す。

【0016】アンモニアを伴ったキャリアーガス17はアンモニア回収塔19へ導いてアンモニアを回収する。アンモニア回収塔19では、塔内にキャリアーガス17を上向流で通気し、塔上部から噴霧する吸収液20と接触させる。吸収液20には硫酸21を添加しており、キャリアーガス17に含まれたアンモニアは硫酸21との反応によって液相へ移行する。吸収液20は循環ポンプ22によってアンモニア回収塔19に繰り返し噴霧するとともに、一部をアンモニア溶解水23として取り出す。アンモニア回収塔19の塔頂部側から排出するキャリアーガス17はアンモニアストリッピング塔15へ循環させる。

【0017】上述したアンモニアストリッピング工程5では、廃水1が高温・高アルカリ状態となっているので、アンモニアストリッピング塔15において効率良くアンモニアが揮散して気相へ移行する。強アルカリ液として水の電気分解により生成する電解水を用いることにより、アンモニアを効率良く安価に除去することができる。アンモニアストリッピング工程5で廃水1からアンモニアを除去することによってメタン発酵槽11におけるアンモニア阻害が無くなり、阻害による発酵停止などのトラブルがなくなり、発酵処理を安定して行なうことができる。かつメタン発酵槽11の容量を小さくすることができる。

【0018】pH調整剤として電気分解槽7で生成した電解水を使用することにより、従来のpH調整剤のように、Na塩、Cl塩、硫酸塩などが発生せず、これらの塩がメタン発酵の阻害因子と作用することがなくなる。廃水1はアンモニアストリッピング工程5で高温・高アルカリとなることによって、その過程において可溶化が進むので、メタン発酵槽11でのメタン発酵におけるBOD、COD、SS成分の除去率が高まり、メタンガスの発生量が増加する。好気性処理槽12ではBOD、SS成分を除去すれば良く、生物学的脱窒素処理法等による窒素除去を行なう必要がないので、曝気動力が少なくすむ。メタン発酵槽11で発生するメタンガスを燃料として発電し、その電力を電気分解に使用することで、消費エネルギーを節減できる。

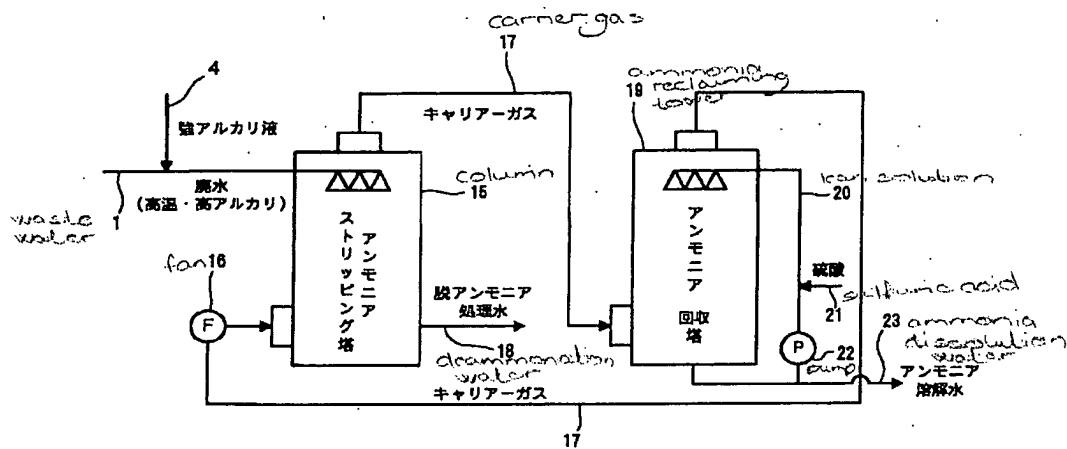
【0019】図3はアンモニアストリッピング工程5の他の実施の形態を示すものである。この構成においては、高温・高アルカリとなった廃水1をアンモニアストリッピング槽31に貯留し、キャリアーガス17をブローア32によって槽内に散気し、キャリアーガス17で廃水1を曝気する。他の作用効果は先の実施の形態と同様であるので説明を省略する。

【0020】

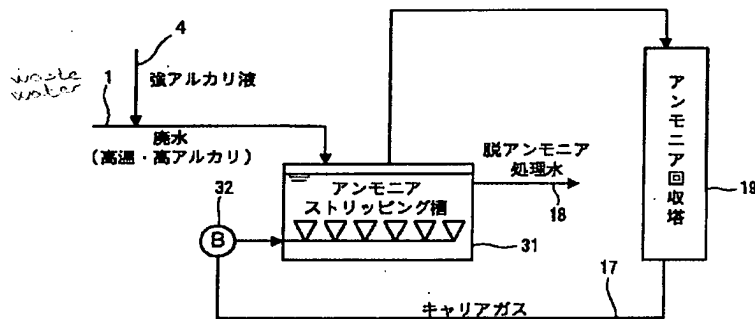
【発明の効果】以上のように本発明によれば、有機性排水・汚泥を、所定温度に温度調整し、かつpH調整剤と

Ammonia stripping

【図2】



【図3】



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] An art of organic waste water and sludge with a high nitrogen content which is equipped with the following and characterized by carrying out pH adjustment and carrying out ammonia stripping to organic waste water and sludge which carried out the temperature control to 70-99 degrees C through a heat exchanger in an ammonia stripping production process at pH 9-13 by adding strong-base liquid which consists of electrolysis water generated by electrolyzer as a pH regulator. An ammonia stripping production process which removes ammonia from organic waste water and sludge with a high nitrogen content A methane fermentation production process to which methane fermentation of organic waste water and the sludge pretreated in an ammonia stripping production process is carried out

[Claim 2] An art of organic waste water and sludge with a high nitrogen content according to claim 1 characterized by adding strong acidity liquid which becomes organic waste water and sludge which passed through an ammonia stripping production process from electrolysis water generated by electrolyzer as a pH regulator, and neutralizing.

[Claim 3] An art of organic waste water and sludge with a high nitrogen content according to claim 1 or 2 characterized by circulating carrier gas which led ammonia which shifted to a gaseous phase in an ammonia stripping production process to a reclaiming tower with carrier gas, ammonia was made to shift to the liquid phase in a reclaiming tower, collected, and collected ammonia to an ammonia stripping production process.

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] This invention relates to the nitrogen removal technology used in nightsoil treatment, a livestock human waste disposal, food-processing waste water treatment, organic nature sludge treatment, a sludge regeneration pin center, large, etc. about the art of organic waste water and sludge with a high nitrogen content.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Conventionally, in an anaerobic digestion and activated sludge process processing, methane fermentation of organic waste water and the sludge, such as nightsoil and septic tank sludge, is carried out with a digester, the great portion of biodegradability organic substance is converted into sewage gas and digested sludge, and the supernatant liquor of a digester is processed with the activated sludge process with the aerator. The pollutants removed by this anaerobic digestion and activated sludge process processing are BOD, SS, Escherichia coli, etc., and removal of nitrogen content cannot be expected.

[0003] Thus, since removal of nitrogen content cannot be performed in methane fermentation, there are some which perform nitrogen removal of the supernatant liquor of methane fermentation by biological denitrification processing in the latter part.

[0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, in biological denitrification processing, 4.6Eq oxygen is required to nitrify 1Eq of nitrogen, and the power which aeration takes becomes large. Moreover, although a nitrate nitrogen is changed into nitrogen gas, about 3Eq [per 1Eq of nitrogen] BOD is consumed as a nutrient, but since methane fermentation has removed BOD and BOD runs short, it is necessary to add many nutrients, such as a methanol, for denitrification. Thus, since necessity electric energy and the amount of chemicals increased when the nitrogen in waste water needed to be removed, methane fermentation was seldom used.

[0005] In an anaerobic digestion method, the organic acid fermentation to which organic-acid generation bacteria disassemble macromolecule organic nature compounds, such as protein and a carbohydrate, into soluble compounds, such as amino acid and a saccharide, organic-acid generation bacteria and other bacteria disassemble a soluble compound into organic acids, and an acetic-acid generation bacillus decomposes organic acids into an acetic acid, and the methane fermentation to which methane bacteria generate methane from an acetic acid and hydrogen arise.

[0006] Although ammonia nitrogen ion generates to coincidence in organic acid fermentation, in methane fermentation, high-concentration ammonia (although ** is also depended on organic-acid concentration, they are 3,000-4,000 or more mg/L in general) acts as fermentation inhibitor, and methane fermentation processing becomes difficult. For this reason, the stagnation days in a methane fermentation tub are lengthened, or diluting ***** and reducing ammonia concentration is performed.

[0007] In order to cancel this defect, it is required to remove ammonia before a methane fermentation tub. The ammonia stripping method is learned as the physical removal method of this ammonia. This uses waste water as high alkali, lowers the solubility of ammonia, and is made to shift to a gaseous phase from the liquid phase. However, there was a defect to which chemicals for pH adjustment, such as caustic alkali of sodium, are needed for a large quantity.

[0008] This invention solves the above-mentioned technical problem, and offers the art of organic waste water and sludge with a high nitrogen content which can remove ammonia cheaply efficiently out of waste water in the preceding paragraph of a methane fermentation tub.

[0009]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to solve the above-mentioned technical problem, this invention concerning claim 1 An ammonia stripping production process which removes ammonia from organic waste water and sludge with a high nitrogen content, Have a methane fermentation production process to which methane fermentation of organic waste water and the sludge pretreated in an ammonia stripping production process is carried out, and it sets at an ammonia stripping production process. It considers as a configuration which carries out pH adjustment and which carries out ammonia stripping to organic waste water and sludge which carried out the temperature control to 70-99 degrees C through a heat exchanger at pH 9-13 by adding strong-base liquid which consists of electrolysis water generated by electrolyzer as a pH regulator.

[0010] In order for ammonia to vaporize efficiently in an ammonia stripping production process and to shift to a gaseous phase by the above-mentioned configuration, it is required for organic waste water and sludge to be in an elevated temperature and a high alkali condition. For this reason, strong-base liquid is added as a pH regulator to organic waste water and sludge which carried out the temperature control to predetermined temperature, and it considers as an elevated temperature and high alkali. By using electrolysis water generated by electrolyzer as this strong-base liquid, ammonia is cheaply removable efficiently. removing ammonia from organic waste water and sludge by pretreatment -- a methane fermentation production process -- ammonia inhibition to kick is lost and capacity of a fermenter can be made small.

[0011] By using electrolysis water generated by electrolyzer as a pH regulator, like the conventional pH regulator, Na salt, Cl salt, a sulfate, etc. do not occur, but it is lost that these salts act as inhibitor of methane fermentation. By becoming an elevated temperature and high alkali at an ammonia stripping production process, solubilization progresses, an elimination factor of BOD in a methane fermentation production process, COD, and SS component increases, and an yield of methane increases organic waste water and sludge.

[0012] This invention concerning claim 2 is considered as a configuration which adds strong acidity liquid which becomes organic waste water and sludge which passed through an ammonia stripping production process from electrolysis water generated by electrolyzer as a pH regulator, and is neutralized. Carrier gas which this invention concerning claim 3 led ammonia which shifted to a gaseous phase in an ammonia stripping production process to a reclaiming tower with carrier gas, and it made ammonia shift to the liquid phase in a reclaiming tower, collected them, and collected ammonia is circulated to an ammonia stripping production process.
 [0013]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, the gestalt of operation of this invention is explained based on a drawing. In drawing 1 , the temperature control of the waste water 1 containing organic waste water and sludge with a high nitrogen content is carried out to 70-99 degrees C by making into the source of heating the steam supplied from a boiler 3 in a heat exchanger 2, it adds strong-base liquid 4 as a pH regulator, and leads it to the ammonia stripping production process 5 behind. Strong-base liquid is electrolysis water of the strong base generated by electrolyzing Shimizu or treated water 6 by the electrolysis tub 7, and carries out pH adjustment of the waste water 1 by addition of strong-base liquid at pH 9-13.

[0014] At the ammonia stripping production process 5, the configuration explained in full detail behind removes ammonia from waste water 1. Temperature decrease of the waste water 1 which passed through this ammonia stripping production process 5 is carried out to 37 degrees C - about 55 degrees C by the heat exchanger 8, and it leads to a neutralization tank 9 behind, and the strong acidity liquid 10 which consists of electrolysis water generated by the electrolysis tub 7 as a pH regulator is added, and it neutralizes. Methane fermentation of this neutralized waste water 1 is led and carried out to the methane fermentation tub 11. The supernatant liquid of a fermentation object is led to the aerobic treatment tub 12, and carries out activated sludge treatment. The supernatant liquid of the aerobic treatment tub 12 is supplied to the electrolysis tub 7 as treated water, or is taken out out of a system. The methane 13 generated by methane fermentation is supplied to a generator 14 as a fuel, and supplies the generated power to the pump in the electrolysis tub 7 and a system etc. as

equipment power.

[0015] the waste water 1 which became an elevated temperature and high alkali at the ammonia stripping production process 5 as shown in drawing 2 -- ammonia stripping -- the carrier gas 17 which sprays on the interior of a column 15 from the upper part, and is supplied by the fan 16 -- ammonia stripping -- aeration is carried out to the interior of a column 15 by the top counterflow, and an ejection side and a bottom section side to deammoniation water 18 is taken out for the ammonia which volatilized from waste water 1 and shifted to the gaseous phase from the liquid phase from an overhead section side with carrier gas 17.

[0016] The carrier gas 17 accompanied by ammonia is led to the ammonia reclaiming tower 19, and collects ammonia. the ammonia reclaiming tower 19 -- a column -- inside -- carrier gas 17 -- a top counterflow -- aeration -- carrying out -- a column -- the lean solution 20 sprayed from the upper part is made to contact The sulfuric acid 21 is added to the lean solution 20, and the ammonia contained in carrier gas 17 shifts to the liquid phase by the reaction with a sulfuric acid 21. A lean solution 20 takes out a part as ammonia dissolution water 23 while carrying out repeat spraying with a circulating pump 22 in the ammonia reclaiming tower 19. the carrier gas 17 discharged from the overhead section side of the ammonia reclaiming tower 19 -- ammonia stripping -- it is made to circulate to a column 15

[0017] since waste water 1 is in the elevated temperature and the high alkali condition at the ammonia stripping production process 5 mentioned above -- ammonia stripping -- in a column 15, ammonia vaporizes efficiently and it shifts to a gaseous phase. By using the electrolysis water generated by the electrolysis of water as strong-base liquid, ammonia is cheaply removable efficiently. By removing ammonia from waste water 1 at the ammonia stripping production process 5, the ammonia inhibition in the methane fermentation tub 11 is lost, troubles, such as a fermentation halt by inhibition, are lost, it can be stabilized, and fermentation processing can be performed, and capacity of the methane fermentation tub 11 can be made small.

[0018] By using the electrolysis water generated by the electrolysis tub 7 as a pH regulator, like the conventional pH regulator, Na salt, Cl salt, a sulfate, etc. do not occur, but it is lost that these salts act with the inhibitor of methane fermentation. Since solubilization progresses in the process by becoming an elevated temperature and high alkali at the ammonia stripping production process 5, the elimination factor of BOD in the methane fermentation in the methane fermentation tub 11, COD, and SS component increases, and the yield of methane increases waste water 1. That what is necessary is just to remove BOD and SS component in the aerobic treatment tub 12, since it is not necessary to perform nitrogen removal by a biological denitrification approach etc., there is little aeration power and it ends. The methane generated in the methane fermentation tub 11 is generated as a fuel, and consumption energy can be reduced by using the power for electrolysis.

[0019] Drawing 3 shows the gestalt of other operations of the ammonia stripping production process 5. In this configuration, the waste water 1 used as an elevated temperature and high alkali is stored in the ammonia stripping tub 31, aeration of the carrier gas 17 is carried out into a tub by Blois 32, and aeration of the waste water 1 is carried out by carrier gas 17. Since other operation effects are the same as the gestalt of previous operation, explanation is omitted.

[0020]

[Effect of the Invention] Ammonia is cheaply removable according to this invention efficiently as mentioned above by being able to vaporize ammonia efficiently in an ammonia stripping production process, and using the electrolysis water generated by the electrolyzer as strong-base liquid by carrying out the temperature control of organic waste water and the sludge to predetermined temperature, and adding strong-base liquid as a pH regulator, and considering as an elevated temperature and high alkali.

[0021] removing ammonia from organic waste water and sludge by pretreatment -- a methane fermentation production process -- by losing the ammonia inhibition to kick and using the electrolysis water generated by the electrolyzer as a pH regulator, like the conventional pH regulator, Na salt, Cl salt, a sulfate, etc. do not occur, but it is lost that these salts act as inhibitor of methane fermentation, it is stabilized and fermentation processing can be performed.

[0022] By becoming an elevated temperature and high alkali at an ammonia stripping production process, solubilization can progress and organic waste water and sludge can raise the elimination

factor of BOD in a methane fermentation production process, COD, and SS component.

[Translation done.]